Sl.No.	States	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
20.	Rajasthan	20	30	16
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	2	3	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	47*	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—
26.	A & N Island	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	17*	—	—
	ALL INDIA	99*	397	400**

*Year of establishment/achievement is not known.
**Under clarification (figures are Provisional).

Privatisation of Health Centres

1758. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to privatise the primary or any other kind of health centres in India; and

(b) if so, what modalities have been framed for such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) While there is no proposal before the Government to privatise Primary Health Care Services or Health

Care Services at any other level, there is scope for involvement of the private sector in managing certain hospital and health services and activities on a limited scale.

Stigma With HIV

1759. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 1st December, 1999 captioned HIV is highly stigmatised in India as stated in a Report issued by the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that total HIV infections in India are estimated around 40 lakh, which is more than any other country; and

(d) if so, what preventive measures Government have taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the HIV infected persons are not stigmatised but are treated at par with other patients in general words of all Government Hospitals.

(c) The total HIV infection in India is estimated to be around 35 lakhs. This is based on the total population of India.

(d) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive Programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main strategy consists of:—

* Strengthening programme management capabilities at central and state level.
* Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS.
* Control of Sexually transmitted diseases and condom promotion.